

**Nixon on Supreme Court**  
**Next Nominee No Southerner**

By Fred Farris  
WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Nixon, declaring his "rejection" of a Southern conservative, said today he intended to name a Southerner to the Supreme Court, but he said he would not name a Southerner to the Supreme Court.

**Carswell's Farewell Brief**  
**End of an 'Agonizing Experience'**

By Jon Nordheimer  
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 9 (UPI).—Like his leap into national prominence, Judge G. Harrold Carswell's good-bye yesterday was brief.



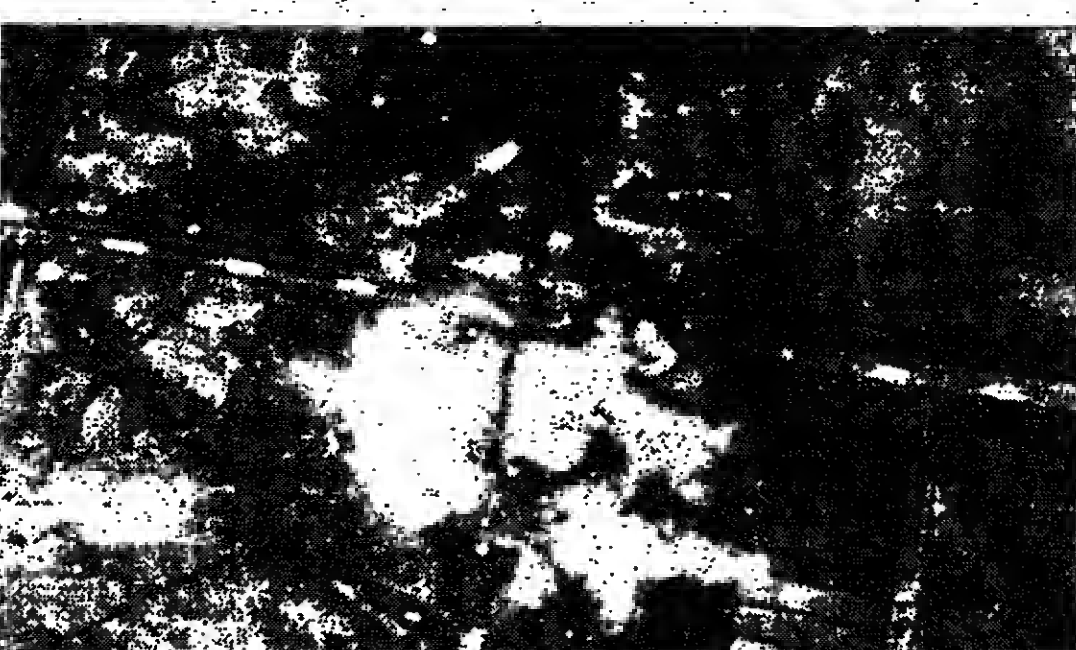
AFTER THE BATTLE—Judge G. Harrold Carswell and his wife going to the Tallahassee, Fla., Bar Building, where he spoke to the press after the defeat of his nomination.

**Bonn Ousts Guatemala Envoy;**  
**New Murder Protest Drafted**

SONN, April 9 (UPI).—The Guatemalan ambassador was advised to leave Germany and he left today as the cabinet approved a new protest against the abduction and subsequent murder of Ambassador Count Karl von Sprei.

**U.K. Denies Plans to Enter 6-Day War**

LONDON, April 9 (Reuters).—A newspaper report that a cabinet revolt forced Prime Minister Harold Wilson to abandon plans for British intervention in the 1967 Middle East war was officially denied today.



THE ATTACK—Israeli bombs exploding (above) right on target at el-Salhiya, according to this official Israeli Army picture. Egypt claims a school was hit during the raid.



DESTROYED—This one-story building (above) is what remains of the Bahr el-Bakar school, attacked by Israeli jets, according to the Middle East News Agency. Thirty children were killed and many injured in the raid, the Egyptian news agency claimed.

**Egypt Angrily Assails Israel, U.S.**  
**After Air Raid Kills 30 Children**

CAIRO, April 9 (Reuters).—Grieving parents today buried the 30 schoolchildren killed in an Israeli air strike yesterday on the Nile Delta town of Bahr el-Bakar.

**Apollo Decision**  
**On Backup Pilot**  
**Expected Today**

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 9 (UPI).—Backup astronaut John L. Swigert practiced with two thoroughly rehearsed prime crewmen today to see if he can step in at the last moment to fly the Apollo-13 command ship to the moon.

**Cambodians Quit**  
**Area on Frontier;**  
**Defenses Braced**

By Henry Kamm  
PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, April 9 (UPI).—Cambodian military authorities have withdrawn all troops from the tip of the Parrot's Beak section of Svay Rieng province, abandoning it for the time being to the Vietnamese Communists, according to high military sources.



**Hanoi Troops**  
**Press Fight**  
**At Dak Seang**

SAIGON, April 9 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops besieging Dak Seang fired more than 100 shells into the Green Beret camp today and shot down a medical evacuation helicopter, apparently in a last effort to break the U.S. death toll to a seven-month high.

**Not-Guilty Plea Made**  
**In Hijack Slaying**

BOSTON, April 9 (AP).—John J. Divivo, 27, pleaded not guilty in Suffolk Superior Court today to a charge of murder in connection with the shooting of an Eastern Air Lines pilot last month during an attempted hijacking.

**Nixon Report on Vietnam Thursday**  
**Will Announce Troop Pullout Plans**

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—President Nixon will announce his troop withdrawal plans to the nation in a report on Vietnam next Thursday, the White House said today.







News Analysis

# Mixed Factors Played Role In Rejection of Carswell

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—There is no simple explanation for the votes of the 51 senators who rejected Judge G. Harrold Carswell's nomination to the Supreme Court yesterday.

Many votes were cast automatically for liberalism or against conservatism. Many were plainly cast to dramatize President Nixon's vulnerability or even to discredit him politically as a champion of "Southern racism." The crucial ballots by a few Republicans, and notably Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky, were cast not in defiance of the White House, but with regret that President Nixon had to be humbled a second time on this court appointment.

Probably the decisive factor, however, was the feeling throughout the Senate that President Nixon had made a lackluster selection for the narrowest of political reasons, that he was thus taking the legislators for granted and that he was detracting from the reputation of the Supreme Court in a time of difficulty for all legal institutions.

## Fair, Competent

Even among Mr. Carswell's supporters, both in the Senate and at the White House, there was little enthusiasm for his qualifications. "Fair," "competent" and "experienced" were the strongest adjectives that President Nixon felt able to muster in the climax of the battle. In the end, the President and his aides were reduced to requests for a demonstration of party loyalty and a recognition of presidential prerogative. There was little doubt among the opponents of the nomination that Mr. Nixon would continue to insist on his right to name a conservative to the court, and a Southern conservative, if possible. There is little doubt among Senate liberals that a distinguished judge or attorney with a conservative view of the law would be swiftly approved, as Chief Justice Warren E. Burger was last year.

So the real interest here, as soon as the vote was over, shifted from the court appointment as such to the possible consequences of the Carswell contest.

## Conflicting Counsel

President Nixon's failure to issue an immediate comment suggested that he felt something deeper than the disappointment mentioned by his press secretary. Probably, he has not yet sorted out the conflicting counsel about how he should deal with the situation politically, even though he said today that his next nominee will not be a Southerner.

The President had been told for weeks by some of his most partisan aides that Mr. Carswell's qualifications were not the central issue. These aides think that a still powerful and vengeful "liberal establishment"—including the Northeastern press and leading members of the bar—is determined to humiliate the President at every

turn and to frustrate the conservative sentiment that brought him into office.

Moreover, Southerners of both parties have told the President that he was waging a heroic struggle for their much maligned section of the country and that prejudiced Northerners were determined to deny the South a fair share of political influence here.

The sum of this advice was that President Nixon take his case to the people, as he did on Vietnam last fall, to show that he is well attuned to the views of the majority.

But President Nixon is hearing contrary counsel as well.

More moderate aides and members of the Senate argue that his effort to mollify the South and to build up his standing among conservatives would be achieved by means that Negroes and liberals would regard as a provocative affront. With passions running high in all sections of the country and with many institutions, including the law itself, under persistent and even violent attack, it is said, the President should not be staffing the Supreme Court with men of modest stature or ramming his appointments through the Senate by the feeble margin of a few votes.

After the rejection of President Nixon's first choice for the court vacancy, Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, many administration officials concluded that a good man had become the victim of political circumstance. They thought liberals were avenging conservatives' refusal to let Abe Fortas become chief justice in 1968.

But this time, the administration moderates thought that the President was badly served by his selection process and by Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who supervised it. They are telling President Nixon to take personal command of the search for a new nominee, to name his man soon to overcome the ill-will of the Carswell fight and to put the cause of national unity ahead of the temptation to exploit sectional resentments in this year's congressional elections.

Those temptations are probably great. Members of the Senate speculated yesterday that the Republicans could probably capitalize on the votes against Mr. Carswell by Albert Gore of Tennessee and Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas, two of the more vulnerable Democrats on the ballot this November.

Some Republicans thought that the President might profit even more widely by leaving the court seat vacant as a symbol of his fight for conservatism.

Administration sources suggest that Mr. Mitchell's extremely high standing at the White House will not be affected by yesterday's rebuff. But they also think that President Nixon may consult someone else on the next appointment and may even choose to meet his next candidate before he grants him his trust for a lifetime job.

# 'Crucify Fulbright,' Mrs. Mitchell Tells Paper After Carswell Vote

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9 (UPI)—The Arkansas Gazette reported today that Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Attorney General John N. Mitchell, has urged the newspaper to "crucify" Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., for his vote against the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Mitchell, a native of Pine Bluff, Ark., told the Gazette Sen. Fulbright could have "swayed" other votes to the extent that Judge Carswell would have been confirmed.

"It makes me so damn mad I can't stand it," Mrs. Mitchell said. "He could have done a great deal for the whole vote."

The attorney general's wife said that Sen. Fulbright did not represent the people of Arkansas. According to the Gazette, Mrs. Mitchell said she had talked with "three or four people" from Arkansas who were "very influential" and they said "they would disown" Sen. Fulbright for his vote against Judge Carswell.

She refused to comment on how her husband felt about the vote, but said that attorney general had told her he had learned that Sen. Fulbright would not seek re-election. Sen. Fulbright was re-elected by a large margin in 1968. He has made no announcement about his plans in 1974.

The Gazette has been a strong supporter of Sen. Fulbright and editorially opposed the nomination of Judge Carswell.

In Washington, Sen. Fulbright said he was "interested and amused" by Mrs. Mitchell's call, but added, "I do not believe she is in touch with the people of Arkansas."

Sen. Fulbright said "She hasn't lived down there (Pine Bluff) for 20 or 30 years—she's a New Yorker."

"Mrs. Mitchell has become a kind of character around here," he told reporters. "I think it is interesting and amusing to have the wife of the attorney general call a newspaper in Arkansas at 2 o'clock in the morning to say things like that."

Sen. Fulbright said he was willing to take the credit for Judge Carswell's defeat, but "I doubt that I deserve it—I'm only one vote."

## Out of N.C. Ghetto Schools

# Nixon Challenges Order to Bus Blacks

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—The Nixon administration strongly suggested yesterday that a federal judge abused his powers when he ordered Charlotte, N. C., to bus children out of all-black ghetto schools.

In a memorandum requested by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., the Justice Department said that the key question in the case is whether the court below invoked a remedy so extreme as to constitute an abuse of discretion.

The memorandum implied that it had. It suggested that the court refer the case to the Health, Education and Welfare Department for a desegregation plan that would stop short of busing.

The Fourth Circuit, whose chief judge is Clement F. Haynsworth Jr.,

President Nixon's first rejected Supreme Court nominee, is scheduled to hear arguments in the Charlotte case today.

The government memorandum is consistent with the new federal stance on desegregation set forth by the President two weeks ago. Mr. Nixon said then that there must be a swift end to all de jure, or officially contrived, school segregation, which the federal courts have declared unconstitutional.

But Mr. Nixon said the courts have not clearly struck down de facto school segregation of the kind that is typical of cities where enrollments are reflections of the ethnic make-up of the neighborhoods.

Unless the courts do, the President said, Southern cities need not bus pupils out of their neighborhoods. Unlike the South's rural school districts, they may keep

# Won't Choose Southerner, Nixon Says

Feels Present Senate Would Not Back One

(Continued from Page 1)

ently constituted" appeared to signal his intention to use the turnaround of Southern conservatives as a political issue in this fall's congressional campaign—something a leading pro-Carswell senator has urged him to do.

Mr. Nixon said that more than 25 percent of the American people live in the South, but the nine-judge Supreme Court has only one Southerner. The reference was to Justice Hugo L. Black, who is from Alabama.

The President, who accepted no questions, appeared briefly before reporters at 4 p.m. with Attorney General Mitchell at his side. Mr. Mitchell remained silent and appeared glum. He has been criticized by many senators for giving the President bad advice on his last two, unsuccessful court nominees.

Mr. Nixon's counter-attack on the Senate that administered the stunning setback followed White House admission earlier today that it had incorrectly told a number of senators that Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R., Maine, would vote to confirm Judge Carswell. Sen. Smith, who was infuriated by what she reportedly considers the misrepresentation, voted against Judge Carswell, one of the key GOP votes that spelled defeat for the Florida federal judge.

## Honest Mistake

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler confirmed reports that White House lobbyists had told some senators before the vote that Mrs. Smith, who had not even hinted to her colleagues how she would vote, would support Judge Carswell. But Mr. Ziegler said it was an honest mistake made "in good faith" and based on what the President's congressional liaison aides considered "reliable information."

Sen. Smith was told of the activity by Massachusetts Republican Sen. Edward Brooke, who led the GOP anti-Carswell bloc. The indication was that the White House sought to sway some "soft" votes toward the support of the nomination in this way. She reportedly became very angry, called the White House and asked presidential assistant Bryce Harlow how the reports of her intended vote originated.

Mr. Harlow, according to informed sources, said to her: "Well, it's true, isn't it? The white-haired Mrs. Smith shot back: 'I'm asking you the questions.'"

There were reports that a factor in Mrs. Smith's ultimate "no" vote was the White House effort to use her projected vote in pro-Carswell lobbying.

Mr. Nixon, wearing a blue suit, white shirt and dark blue tie, rubbed his hands as he spoke in deadly serious tones to reporters today.

He said he had met last night and again this afternoon with Mr. Mitchell. He continued:

"After the Senate's action yesterday in rejecting Judge Carswell, I have reluctantly concluded that it is not possible to get confirmation for a judge on the Supreme Court of any man who believes in the strict construction (interpretation) of the Constitution, as I do, if he happens to come from the South."

## 'Vicious Assaults'

Both his nominees, the President said, had suffered "vicious assaults on their intelligence on their honesty and on their character. They have been falsely charged with being racists."

He said the real reason for their rejection, however, was their conservative legal philosophy and their Southern birth.

"More important than geographical or other kinds of balance in the court," the President said, "is philosophical balance."

"I have concluded, therefore, that the next nominee must come from outside the South, since this Senate, as it is presently constituted, will not approve a man from the South who shares my view of strict construction of the Constitution."

"I believe that a judge from the North, who has such views, will be confirmed by the Senate."

## Czech Guard Flees

KOETZING, West Germany, April 9 (Reuters)—A 20-year-old Czechoslovak border guard fled to West Germany yesterday and asked for political asylum, police reported. The soldier, still in uniform, apparently had no difficulty crossing the Czech border into the Bavarian forest.



Associated Press

WHERE IT GOES NOBODY KNOWS—Prof. W. Grahe, a traffic expert at the Hannover Technical School, has designed a car for city driving in the future. The car, the professor explains with the aid of a model, will be round, circled by a thick rubber bumper; it will turn on its own radius, have sliding doors, a steering stick instead of a wheel and a giant stop-light placed on top of the vehicle so all may see it.

# 6% Raise Voted for Most Federal Workers

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—The Senate overwhelmingly voted three-fourths of all federal employees a 6 percent pay increase yesterday, retroactive to the first of the year.

But the lopsidedness of the 84-to-1 vote belied the three hours of wrangling that went before it. The House passed the pay-increase last night.

The lone Senate dissent to the measure, which was substantially identical to an agreement worked out last week by Nixon administration officials and postal unions in the wake of the wildcat mail strike, was cast by Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La.

The raise would apply to postal

workers, classified civil service employees, military personnel, employees of the House and Senate and District of Columbia judges. It would not affect 700,000 predominantly blue-collar federal workers. Their pay is set by wage boards in relation to prevailing local scales for comparable work in private industry.

## 3 Changes Lost

The final Senate vote came early last evening after three attempts to alter the administration formula were beaten back amid spirited debate.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., sought to replace the 6 percent raise with a flat \$400 increase for all employees. He argued that the measure should extend propor-

# Slowdown in 17th Day Amnesty Sought to End U.S. Airport Strikes

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—Negotiators are looking for a workable amnesty formula to end the 17-day air traffic controllers slowdown, a high government official said today.

In behind-the-scenes talks through a third party, the government is trying "to provide the framework that will allow the controllers to take that crucial first step back to work," the source said.

The government has no intention of backing down from its announced position the slowdown is an illegal strike, but the source said the government does not plan to punish the rank-and-file controllers harshly for the "sick-out."

The leaders of the walkout, however, will be punished more severely, the source admitted.

Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe said earlier the controllers faced loss of pay for their absenteeism.

Mr. Volpe announced today that his department and the Justice Department have recommended that an independent panel of doctors be appointed by the courts to determine the sickness of absent air traffic controllers. Reuters reported. [He said the Justice Department

is further requesting the courts to order that healthy controllers return to work immediately or suffer financial penalties.]

[Mr. Volpe said the Justice Department is recommending that in the 16 court actions it has pending, the panel of doctors be created in cooperation with local medical organizations. Asked why he is not allowing third-party mediation of the dispute, Mr. Volpe said there was nothing in the law that would permit the appointment of a mediator. He noted that the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization is not a recognized union.]

Despite the walkout, the government said air traffic had returned to normal over much of the nation.

## Wide Labor Unrest

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Labor disputes continued today in the trucking and newspaper industries, and more than half the Minneapolis public school teachers walked off their jobs in defiance of a state no-strike law.

The work stoppage was called by the Minneapolis Federation of Teachers to enforce demands in next year's work contract. The dispute involves wages and working conditions.

Truck drivers and dock workers upset over terms of a tentative national teamsters contract went on strike in Detroit today, while continued walkouts in other cities brought new cutbacks in industry.

Officials of six trucking associations in Chicago were meeting today to decide whether to call a general lockout of all union truckers in retaliation for the union strategy of selective strikes against certain companies. These developments tended to offset effects of back-to-work movements that began among Teamster locals in several cities yesterday.

In New York, chief mediator Theodore W. Kheel said yesterday the situation in the contract talks between the four major city newspapers and ten unions is "still bleak," with the sides "miles apart" on key issues.

In another development, Pres-

ident Nixon signed into law today the bill he requested to avert a threatened nation-wide rail shutdown Saturday. Both the House and the Senate passed the emergency measure Wednesday.

In the teamsters dispute, Detroit local 239 began picketing at midnight, after 3,400 of its 6,000 members met and voiced dissatisfaction with provisions of their tentative national contract announced last week in Washington.

Even before the Detroit strike began, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler reported 15,000 employees either laid off or working curtailed shifts because of a cutoff of deliveries of parts.

Non-striking drivers and freight handlers were laid off in many parts of the country because of a strike-created scarcity of goods to be handled.

# Court Bars Claim Of Stenographer In Kopechne Case

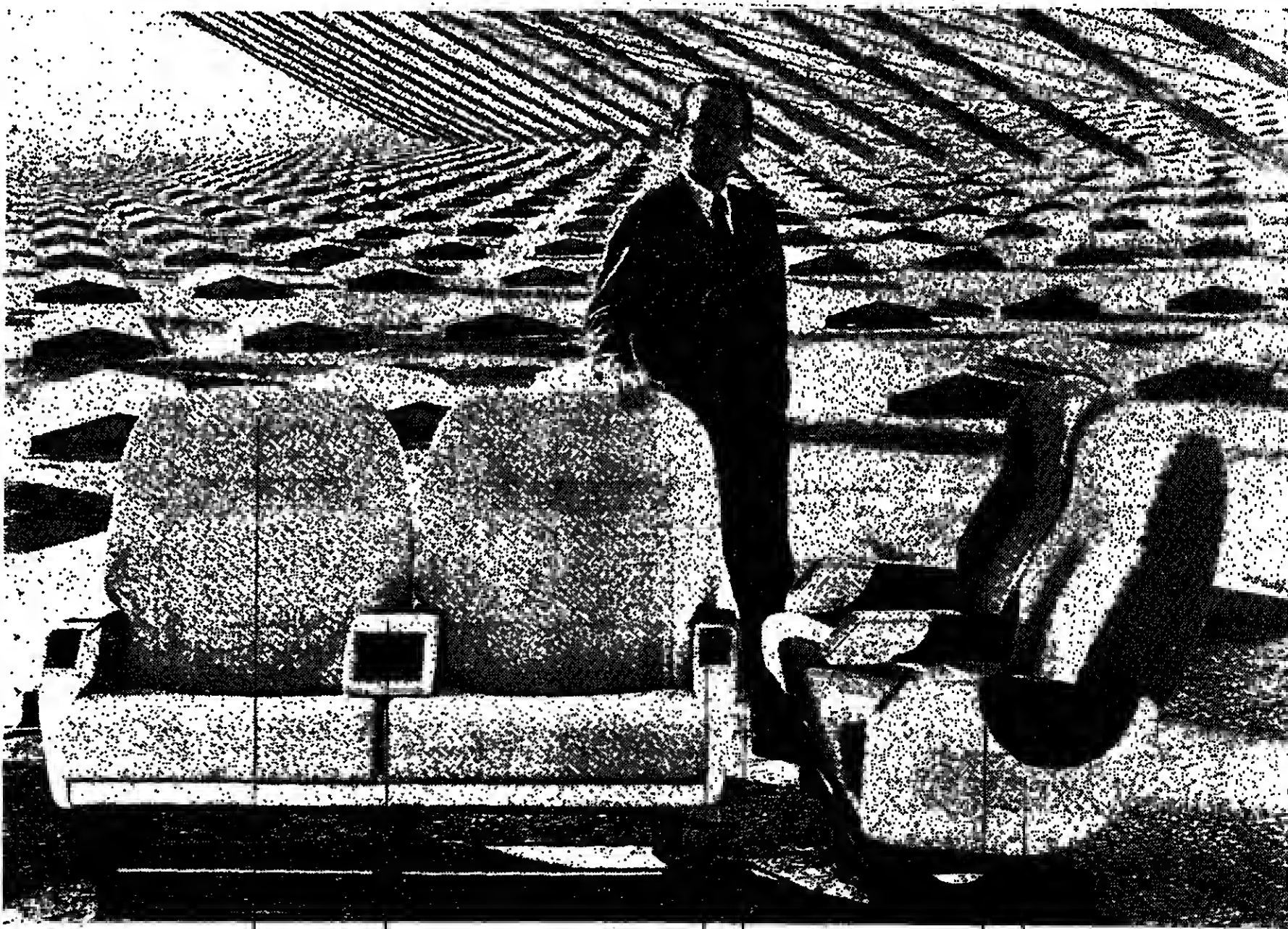
BOSTON, April 9 (AP)—The Massachusetts Supreme Court rejected today a court stenographer's contention that he alone had the right to make and sell copies of the inquest record in the death of Mary Jo Kopechne.

The high court ordered the clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, Edward V. Keating, to pursue his plan to release the impounded transcript and the judge's report on the inquest, probably next week, for sale at "reasonable cost."

The action came one day after the Supreme Court had ordered a temporary halt to release plans until attorneys for the court stenographer, Sindy R. Lipman, could argue his case.

## Airliner Gunman Cited

PITTSBURGH, April 9 (AP)—Lynn L. Little, a 22-year-old Vietnam war veteran who brandished a gun aboard a Boeing-707 Monday night has been charged with interfering with members of a flight crew. Mr. Little was arraigned here Tuesday.



Within the framework of the chair we have some very accommodating supports. If they're in a high pressure area they're thick. And if they're in a low pressure area they're not so thick. So they're comfortable whichever way you lean.

More arm space. This extra couple of inches makes all the difference.

Between seats you'll find our passenger control box. To put sound track and cinema controls at your fingertips.

Professor Lenzi and his famous seat on the roof of one of the Alitalia hangars at Leonardo da Vinci.

When you recline, it's not only the back of the seat that 'breaks'; the whole seat tips back. Much more restful.

The seat covers are in finely textured wool in some beautifully relaxing colours.

# Time is seat-shaped

Alitalia. Dimension 70

The 70s are going to be Alitalia's. We'll be up there with the big boys.

Flying 747s. With destinations reaching the four corners of the earth. And we'll be leading the field in design, with some of the best stuff to come out of Italy in years.

The seat of our 747 is the work of one of Italy's high-flying designers. Professor Lenzi. A very talented guy. He believes you should travel in style.

So he took an executive chair for

his model.

His idea finally took shape in the beautifully designed seat you see here.

It's the most comfortable airline seat ever.

Nobody sits on top of you. It puts you to sleep like a baby.

And if you put your hand underneath you'll find a handy little luggage compartment. Out of sight.

Everything about it is designed to make you feel less and less like you're in an airliner and more and

more like you're in a knock-out apartment.

This is Alitalia's new dimension in travel.

Next time you fly, take an apartment.

You won't find any cheaper.

FLY **Alitalia** ITALY'S WORLD AIRLINE









# Top Hanoi Negotiator Leaves; Paris Peace Talks Unchanged

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, April 9 (UPI)—Le Duc Tho, a North Vietnamese Politburo member whose earlier visits some times signaled major policy changes, will leave for home tomorrow after a ten-week stay undisturbed by any discernible modification in Hanoi's thinking. Mr. Tho, who negotiated the 1968 bombing halt of North Vietnam with then U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman, arrived here Jan. 30 ostensibly to attend the French Communist party's congress. Despite North Vietnam's stiffening position over the last six months, his prolonged stay prompted optimists to speculate that he was willing to resume secret contacts with the United States which had been broken off late last summer.

However, at the 62d session of the deadlocked Paris peace talks, a North Vietnamese spokesman told his best to dampen such thinking in announcing Mr. Tho's departure. The "special adviser" to the Hanoi peace delegation, the spokesman said, had spent his Paris stay "rising in the morning, doing sit-

ting-up exercises, then breakfast, lunch, dinner and then to bed." It was also suggested that Mr. Tho's prolonged stay served to point up the formal importance North Vietnam sought to attach to the negotiations at a time when Hanoi has charged that Washington was seeking to "downgrade" them by failing to name a full-fledged, Senate-approved ambassador.

Since Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge's resignation last December, North Vietnam's titular number one representative, Xuan Thuy, has boycotted the talks to underline his refusal to deal with Philip C. Habib, the acting chief of the American delegation.

In an effort to counter Hanoi's argument, American press spokesman Stephen Lederger said, "all the time Mr. Tho was here he knew that Mr. Habib was fully empowered to deal with a serious proposal if he had one in his pocket."

Mr. Habib, in the conference itself, noted the "marked increase" in Communist military activity in South Vietnam—reflected by the highest casualty list in two years—and warned: "These attacks are not compatible with serious negotiations."

His frustrated endeavor to engage the Communists on concrete issues was mirrored by the unsuccessful efforts on the prisoner-of-war front by Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot.

## Cargo of Wives

Mr. Perot arrived by chartered jetliner from Saigon early in the morning with a cargo of five American wives of prisoners of war and some 65 American journalists.

He was turned away from North Vietnamese offices in the suburbs and in Paris and was unable to hand over lists of North Vietnamese war prisoners held in South Vietnam, letters they had written to their families and several hours' worth of film taken at these prison camps.

Mr. Perot's unorthodox diplomatic activity is not appreciated by the North Vietnamese, who have been critical of his efforts since last Christmas, when he sent a chartered plane to Paris for more than 100 wives and children of American servicemen missing in Southeast Asia.

The American delegation neither "encouraged nor discouraged" Mr. Perot's latest "private" effort, Mr. Lederger said. "We feel anything that could relieve the suffering and inhuman treatment of POWs and their families is all to the good," he said, noting that of the fewer than 200 American POWs held in North Vietnam who have been able to write home, 92 had sent letters since last Nov. 4.

The French proposal for widening negotiations to all Indochina continued to draw polite assurances of urgent study in the various capitals.

Mr. Lederger said discussions were under way in Washington and in Paris where French Foreign Ministry officials were conferring with members of both the U.S. Embassy and Vietnam delegations.

North Vietnamese press spokesman Le Quang Hiep continued to place all blame on the United States, betraying an apparent lack of warmth for the French plan.

"Anything that favors aggressive American designs would not at all contribute to peace in Vietnam and Indochina," he said.

Nor was Nguyen Trien Dan, the Saigon press spokesman, enthusiastic about the French proposal. He said "the proposals we have advanced not only serve as a basis to solve the Vietnam conflict, but also serve as the basis for a stable peace in all Indochina."



**JUST CHECKING**—Two Cambodian soldiers—one of them carrying a Chinese-made AK-47 assault rifle—enter the marketplace of Chiphon, near the South Vietnamese border, after a battle with Viet Cong troops last Tuesday. The Cambodians later withdrew. The Communist forces are now reported to be reinforcing the village.

## Newsman Spot Advisers in Frontier Area

### Americans in Cambodia With Vietnamese

By Carl D. Robinson

**ROUTE ONE BORDER CROSSING**, South Vietnam, April 9 (AP).

South Vietnamese troops with American advisers have moved into Cambodia, newsmen saw for themselves today.

The troops have crossed the border to reinforce a Cambodian frontier garrison here against the threat of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong raids.

American advisers are taking part in what is the first known instance of South Vietnamese military forces establishing themselves on Cambodian soil since the war recently began to spill over the boundary.

Newsmen who visited this key crossing point on the main highway

between Saigon and Phnom Penh saw two Americans, one of them a uniformed Army officer, on the Cambodian side.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Defense Department said today that American advisers in South Vietnam have been authorized to cross the border into Cambodia for "protocol" meetings with Cambodian officers. They are not authorized to enter into planning discussion or to accompany South Vietnamese units into Cambodia for combat operations, The New York Times reported.

The South Vietnamese presence in Cambodia is by request of Cambodian officials, the newsmen were told by Vietnamese border police today.

At the border itself, the barbed-wire barricade and Claymore mines that had long blocked Route One have been removed and South Vietnamese Army trucks and jeeps carrying troops and equipment moved freely.

Vietnamese soldiers could clearly be seen building defensive bunkers around the Cambodian border station compound 200 yards to the west.

The American Army officer was spotted climbing into a jeep at the Cambodian compound. As the jeep, driven by a Cambodian officer, crossed the border into Vietnam the American suddenly realized cameras were aimed at him and tried to hide. The jeep spun around and went back into Cambodia. It returned a few minutes later, this time carrying the South Vietnamese commander of the local regional forces unit, who ordered the newsmen out of the Vietnamese border compound.

The other American, wearing a khaki uniform without insignia, was inside the compound just east of the border. A jeep parked outside carried a license plate of the type used by American intelligence agents in Vietnam.

## Helicopter Use Denied

**SAIGON, April 9 (UPI)**—The U.S. military command today denied published reports that American helicopter crews ferried South Vietnamese troops across the Cambodian border.

"The report is untrue. U.S. aircraft have not engaged in opera-

tions inside Cambodia," the command said.

A spokesman added that American forces, however, "have authorized to return fire when fired upon from locations outside the republic of Vietnam."

He said that "such incidents are reported as they occur."

## Citizens' Group Protests Jailing Of Black Soldier

**NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI)**—A coalition of black political and social activists has demanded that President Nixon authorize a "fact-finding" team composed of our elected officials and a local community resident to investigate the imprisonment in Vietnam of a black soldier accused of assault and resisting arrest.

The coalition, called the New York Solidarity Council, also demanded Tuesday an immediate military investigation of the case of the soldier, Pfc. Arthur Lee Elliott, 21, of Brooklyn, formerly active with the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Council members charged that the youth's parents had not been informed of his arrest.

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington said his office had no knowledge of the Elliott case.

# Laos Replies To Rebels on Peace Terms

Chance of Pact Considered Slight

By Tillman Durdin

**VIENTIANE, Laos, April 9 (UPI)**—The Laotian government replied today to the Communist Pathet Lao peace terms with counterproposals that showed a wide divergence between the two and left scant prospects of an early settlement of the Laotian war.

The government's reply expressed a readiness to negotiate on points advanced by the Communists, but did not agree to their demand for a halt in U.S. bombing in Laos as a precondition to peace talks.

The government's reply accepted the idea of a cease-fire, but called for its supervision by the international commission for Laos set up by the 1962 Geneva accords. The government reply pointed to the commission's responsibility to verify the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos and their withdrawal.

The Laotian government's message proposed a meeting between neutralist, rightist and Communist political factions to discuss a peace settlement.

The Pathet Lao proposals were first announced in Hanoi on March 6, but were sent here March 22 in the form of a letter from Prince Souphanouvong, the titular head of the Pathet Lao, to his half-brother, Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Premier.

Today's reply, handed over this afternoon to Col. Sott Phetrassay, the Pathet Lao representative here, was in the form of a letter from Prince Souvanna to Prince Souphanouvong at Sam Neua, in northern Laos.

There seems little chance of the government's position being acceptable to the Pathet Lao and to North Vietnam, which is contributing most of the military effort and is considered to hold the political power being exercised in the name of the Pathet Lao.

Artillery fire VIENTIANE, Laos, April 9 (UPI).

North Vietnamese troops attacked a government position northeast of the Plain des Jarres and brought it under artillery fire throughout today, sources reported.

The sources said an estimated company of North Vietnamese troops attacked a government position at Bouam Long, one of the few government garrisons left to the north of the plain. They said the defenders beat off the attack and the Communists were seen dragging bodies away, although there were no details on casualties on either side.

## News Analysis

# Chou En-lai Attacks Japan In Overture to North Korea

By Stanley Karnow

**HONG KONG, April 9 (UPI)**—The Chinese Communists have intensified their hostility toward Japan in a move aimed at improving their frayed relations with North Korea.

This was evidently the main objective behind Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's three-day visit to Pyongyang that ended Tuesday.

In two major speeches delivered during his short visit, Mr. Chou repeatedly stressed that the "revival of Japanese militarism" encouraged by American "imperialism" constituted a common threat to China and North Korea.

The Chinese leader obliquely sought as well to persuade North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung to break with the Soviet Union, which is currently striving to strengthen its links with Japan.

## Old Aim Revived

Pointing to Japan's activities elsewhere in the Far East, Mr. Chou also alleged that the Japanese were "feverishly hiring themselves out to U.S. imperialism" in order to attain their "old dream of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

He accused the Japanese government of stretching its "aggressive claws" into South Korea and trying to "obstruct" Peking's claim to sovereignty over Taiwan, the island redoubt of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists.

Moreover, Mr. Chou charged, the "Japanese militarist forces" are planning to "play a role" in assisting U.S. "imperialism" to "expand its war of aggression" in the Indo-Chinese states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

In the estimation of Western analysts here, Mr. Chou's strong anti-Japanese theme betrays a real fear on the part of the Chinese that they are being outstripped by Japan's rapidly growing power in Asia.

## Fears Manipulated

At the same time, these analysts submit, the Chinese are evidently attempting to take advantage of the widespread fears among Asians of Japanese intentions to rally support for themselves.

Judging from his pronouncements during Mr. Chou's visit, Premier Kim made it clear that he shared Chinese opposition to the present Japanese regime.

He echoed Mr. Chou's indictments of increasing Japanese interests in South Korea and Taiwan, adding that "Japan has become the outpost position and base for aggressive wars in Asia."

Significantly, however, Mr. Kim sidestepped any reference to the Soviet Union's present efforts to expand its economic and commercial relations with Japan.

In an indirect attack on the Kremlin, whose Vice-Premier, Val-

## New Zealand Protests French A-Tests Again

**WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 9 (AP)**—It is a great disappointment to the New Zealand government that France is preparing for another series of nuclear tests in French Polynesia, Prime Minister Keith J. Holyoake said in a statement today.

He said a note has been presented to the French government this week restating New Zealand's opposition to nuclear testing. Australia protested the tests earlier this week.

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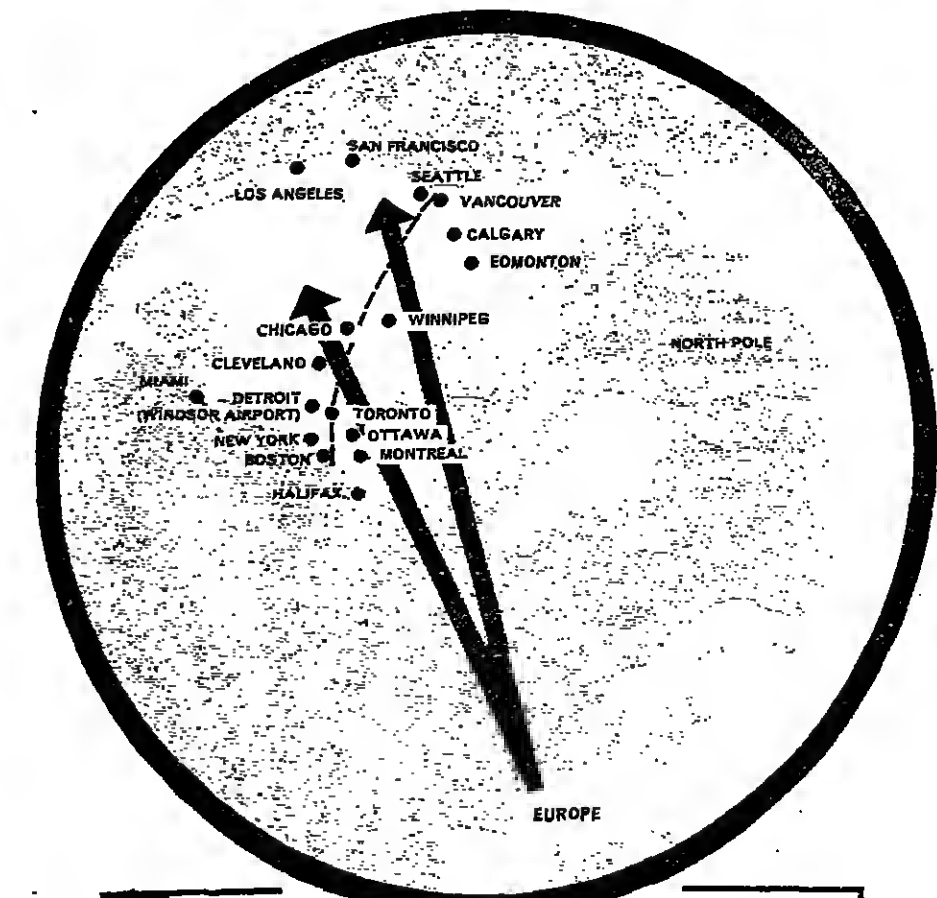
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## Storm Over the Court

The Senate's rejection of Judge Carswell for the Supreme Court demonstrated, even more clearly than did the similar action in the case of Judge Haynsworth, the complexity of the issues surrounding appointment to the highest court. For the court was the central point in the fight—not Judge Carswell.

The Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Warren, strode boldly into many fields of law and political action which its predecessors had avoided. It became a focus for controversy over positive actions to a greater degree than did the court of Chief Justice Hughes for negative stands. And, just as President Franklin D. Roosevelt was rebuffed in his crude efforts to alter the court to obtain greater receptivity for his New Deal measures, so President Nixon has been rebuffed in his more subtle, quite constitutional, attempt to change the ideological balance of the high bench in the direction of stricter construction of the Constitution, and its geographical balance in favor of the South.

It is quite true that the central issue has been clouded by the personalities involved, and by circumstances. Judge Haynsworth's nomination encountered a Senate with a heightened awareness of ethical considerations, awakened by the Fortas case. Judge Carswell's cause was affected by the fact that he aroused so little enthusiasm on

anyone's part; Sen. Hruska's argument that mediocrity deserved representation damned the President's choice about as completely as the faintest praise could possibly do.

The aftermath of the vote is not likely to be happy. The confrontation between Capitol Hill and the White House was bruising; the alienation of much of the South is nearly complete; the divisions within both major parties have been deepened and widened. And the only hope of healing the breach lies in the presentation, by the President, of a conservative Southern candidate of really outstanding quality and impeccable credentials. Mr. Nixon cannot alter the composition of the court with less.

To be sure, if the President can demonstrate to the court and to the Senate that he has a very strong popular opinion behind him on this issue, the court may well (as it did during the New Deal) work in a different atmosphere than has prevailed in the past. The tone of the court's opinions may alter; new candidates for the bench may not be subjected to the same type of tests that Judges Haynsworth and Carswell encountered. But at this moment Mr. Nixon cannot take it for granted that his constitutional right of nomination will go unchallenged in actual appointments, or that vulnerable candidates, awkwardly introduced to change the climate of the federal bench, will necessarily be accepted.

## The Carswell Decision

The Senate's rejection, by the astonishing vote of 51 to 45, of the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court is a triumph of constitutional responsibility over political partisanship.

The Senate has now discharged its clear-cut if painful duty to protect the stature and authority of one of the most vital of American institutions of government. It has reminded the President of the wisdom of a constitution designed to reduce the risk of unwise or arbitrary use of executive power. At the same time, it has answered those who decry the American political system as one that is unresponsive to the need—and the demand—for integrity and justice.

The rebuke to the administration, especially difficult for those Republican and Southern senators whose conscience forced them, to their credit, to vote against Judge Carswell, will surely alert the President and his advisers to the savage toll exacted by the insensitivity of their political strategies as illustrated in the Carswell case.

The telephone campaign, mounted by a member of Judge Carswell's court and condoned by a high official of the Justice

Department, to persuade federal district judges to endorse the nomination of their superior on the circuit court was symbolic of such insensitivity. It represented an extraordinary debasement of the federal judiciary through an unwarranted and unwarranted incursion into politics on the bench.

The dismal experience of the past weeks must emphasize to the President the urgency of turning quickly to the nomination of a first-rate jurist. The suggestion by a White House spokesman that Mr. Nixon might not act until after the November elections gratuitously introduced a new element of politics and also ignores the severe pressure of the mounting work-load on the eight sitting justices.

Mr. Nixon should not find it difficult to name a candidate whose record inspires confidence across party lines. The President is entitled to select a Southerner and a conservative whose philosophies of the law are compatible with his own. The one irrevocable requirement is that the candidate's qualifications, ability and character are such that he will add to rather than diminish the quality of the nation's highest tribunal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Russian Anti-Semitism

In Russia, anti-Semitism has for many centuries been endemic. It clearly flourishes still, though in public it has the grace to disguise itself as anti-Zionism.

A typical manifestation was the tirade in Pravda which equated Zionism with Nazism and even accused Zionist leaders of cooperating with Hitler.

Pity as well as disgust may be felt for those societies in which anti-Zionism is rife. It is a pretty sure indicator that there is something badly wrong, that people are obsessed by feelings of insecurity, envy, resentment or failure.

And wherever it actually expresses itself in persecution of the Jews or worse, it invariably results in the impoverishment and sometimes in the ruin of those who practice it.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### SALT Talks

Faithful to the commitment he personally made before the NATO Council in February, 1969, President Nixon intends to continue to keep the European allies of the United States punctually informed of the progress of American-Soviet talks on the possibility of a limitation of strategic arms. Yet, negotiator Gerard C. Smith will only partly open his dossier to them. In particular, it is out of the question that he make disclosures on what specific proposals he has been instructed to make as a base in initiating the bargaining with the Russians. The Amer-

icans do not want to run any risk of leaks in this respect.

The Republican administration's tactic, furthermore, may still be thwarted before the opening of the talks by an initiative of an influential group of senators led by majority leader Mike Mansfield, aimed at urgently submitting to the Senate a resolution summoning the U.S. President to propose to the Soviet Union a general moratorium on all defensive and offensive strategic arms systems. No one in Washington has any illusions concerning the difficulty of the bargaining.

Before the negotiation, both sides are showing their teeth. Yet there is no reason for pessimism—to the contrary. Everything that took place recently can only have further convinced the Russians and Americans that, if they failed to reach an understanding, they would mutually condemn themselves to ruin, and perhaps to suicide.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### Italian Government

Politics are taking a turn for the better in Italy. The long cabinet crisis is over. Mariano Rumor is back as prime minister, this time as head of a coalition instead of leading a minority government.

The dispute with the Vatican over the divorce bill has quieted down. Now, by presenting an ambitious program of reforms, Mr. Rumor has signaled his intention to stay put and govern. He deserves to succeed.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 10, 1895

PARIS—Certain sections of the community in New York are very much shocked at recent exhibitions on the stage of nude women whose bodies were only covered with a thin coating of gilt or bronze powder. They replaced the "living pictures," about which there was also the same outcry when they were first produced. Perhaps it would be well for those who object to first consider that immorality is subjective, not objective.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1920

PARIS—No member of the U.S. Senate has ever been elected to the Presidency. Attorney General Palmer, himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination, has announced this fact as one implying that such membership lessens or destroys the chances of a candidate, while it enhances the chances of a candidate who is not a senator at the time of his election. It constitutes, in fact, a hoodoo. This is an interesting historical coincidence.



## Put Out More Flags

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE HAGUE—Willy Brandt is an imposing, eminent and popular statesman and therefore as he arrives in Washington for the official part of his state visit he may properly look forward to an enthusiastic reception.

To start with, he can anticipate from a capital which prides itself upon grand vistas and splendid buildings the display of a few clusters of those ratty, lacy little flags we somehow must use to honor our most distinguished visitors.

It is commendable that Washington, the seat of egalitarian democracy, has always self-consciously avoided the theatrical displays of other great capitals such as Paris, Moscow or London. Washington is habitually informal and unpretentious in its welcomes.

although one can scarcely say unpretentious inspired Pierre Zola when he laid out his broad pattern of avenues.

The German chancellor will surely appreciate the philosophical implications of the fact that civilian officials he encounters wear no uniforms, even on ceremonial occasions (unlike so many lands abroad) and that decorations worn at formal receptions are both minimal and modest. Even the White House police have abandoned the comic opera hussar helmets they briefly sported when attempts were made to dress up a little honor guard.

But if we carry on according to custom, the German chancellors will be served soggy sandwiches, dumplings, an indifferent Rhine wine or, knowing his simple tastes, the beer that made Weehawken famous.

There is an odd complex in the United States when it comes to international entertaining and, although this is sympathetic, it is a little hard on our guests. A Times of London correspondent wrote at the time of President Pompidou's recent, politically flamboyant tour:

"Every nation gets the cuisine it wants and what the Americans want is wholesome, easy-to-handle food with strong but uncomplicated flavor. Americans, so brash about many things, are surprisingly bashful about their native food."

This bashfulness inspires official U.S. hosts to serve foreign guests repeats that pretend to implied relationship with the country of the latter's origin. Craig Claiborne, the New York Times expert on these matters, remarked of a dinner for the French president:

"The Pompidou's meal began with a consommé named (by the chef as far as available dictionaries can determine) *Langranderie*. It was an amber-colored, beef-extract with strips of chicken and bottoms of cream puff in pastel green shades and to be added at will. The consommé tasted strongly of celery."

Why official meals must pretend to gustatorial foreignness is a curious puzzle, although the quirk is less likely to impress a Teutonic gourmand than a Gallic gourmet. But the point remains: Why all the bashfulness about our native food?

**American à la Carte**  
Surely an esteemed visitor from abroad might be pleased to discover the taste of terrapin, of Little Neck clams, of Maine lobster, of sugar-coated ham, of succulent, well-marinated, cranberries, sweet potatoes, pecan or pumpkin pie. I don't suggest this as a menu for the next visits of either Monsieur Pompidou or Herr Brandt, but as a subject for contemplation by whomsoever protocol designates as the current White House Brilliant-Savarin.

Flags, food, drink and shakes for White House flunkies are trivial counterpoint to the political chords of state visits, but they have their purpose also. When one has a guest one wants to please him, intrigue him and maybe even give him something new.

Moreover, for one who resides much of the year in Paris, which has innate and infallible taste, it is sad to contrast the magnificent banner displays at the Concordia and Elysée with the tawdry topshop offerings flown in Washington.

If things go according to normal pattern, Herr Brandt will probably be placarded by Americans for a German *Sudetendeutsche*, Students for Red Rudi Dutschke, and the Brotherhood. Sponsoring a seizure of Dutschke, but he probably gets more of the same back home. To encourage him, nevertheless, in facing such routine hazards, it would be well if we learned to put out more and better flags and less insipid banquets.

**The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.**

## Shaky Ground for Mitchell

## Carswell Shock Waves

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—The defeat of the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell Wednesday initiated a deep trauma on the Nixon administration. In ways that cannot be discerned immediately, it undoubtedly will result in important changes in the administration, certainly within the Department of Justice and very likely within the White House itself.

For President Nixon, the Senate's second rejection of his Supreme Court nominee marred his reputation as a master politician. To many it made him appear inept in his judgment of men and his relations with Congress, where he has now squandered a good deal of political capital in the futile Haynsworth and Carswell fights.

For John N. Mitchell, whose prestige is badly battered, the defeat probably means a fore-shortened term as attorney general, even though he is expected to remain at his post at least until the fall.

For Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, the Senate vote is apt to spell disaster to his hopes of succeeding Mitchell some day as attorney general. Within hours of the roll call re-announcements were crackling through the Justice Department. In private, certain Nixon aides, chief among them Kleindienst, a leading administration tactician in the Carswell fight, for the Senate defeat.

While there may well be a behind-the-scenes scurry to find a scapegoat, it will be difficult for Mitchell, who recommended Carswell to the President, and for Nixon, who nominated him, to avoid primary responsibility.

### Could Lose on ABM

Having lost these two historic battles, the President is gravely weakened in the Senate, where his opponents have dramatically demonstrated that he can be defeated. In consequence, for example, he is in greater danger than ever of losing the struggle to expand the anti-ballistic missile system this year.

Another dismal aspect of the whole affair is that it keeps the Supreme Court buffeted by controversy.

First there were the bitter disputes over the liberalism of the Warren Court. Then came the Senate's refusal to confirm former Associate Justice Abe Fortas as chief justice and later Fortas's resignation for the multiple allegations of fiscal impropriety.

For a moment the furrowed was eased when the Senate readily approved Mr. Nixon's nomination of Warren E. Burger as chief justice. But soon this was followed by the Senate's rejection of Mr. Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F.

Haynsworth Jr., and now the rejection of Carswell.

As a result the court faces an interval of being without a tie-breaking ninth justice for more, if not for the remainder of the current term, ending in June.

Obviously, Sen. Robert C. Byrd, second Justice Douglas, of advocating revolution in his new book "Points of Rebellion," said he hoped impeachment proceedings would be brought in the House, where such action must originate, if the Carswell nomination were defeated.

It was learned after the roll call Wednesday that Rep. Gerald R. Ford, House minority leader, would support and possibly lead an impeachment movement. If such action were taken, it was understood, the charges would center not only on the book but on the fact that Justice Douglas, while on the court, once received \$12,000 a year from the Albert Parvin Foundation of Los Angeles, which has investments in Las Vegas gambling casinos.

On March 31, Sen. Robert C. Byrd accused Justice Douglas of advocating revolution in his new book "Points of Rebellion," said he hoped impeachment proceedings would be brought in the House, where such action must originate, if the Carswell nomination were defeated.

While an immediate effect of the Carswell nomination was to stir up the coals within the administration, the affair is sure to hold over into at least the November congressional election campaigns. Next to Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, Mitchell has been the most controversial and, in many liberal quarters, the most disliked man in the Nixon administration.

There have been hints that a charge of criticism for his strong stand on "law and order," for his go-slow approach on civil rights, for his identification as an architect of the President's "Southern strategy," for his recommendation of Haynsworth and Carswell and even for the sniping remarks of his widely publicized attacks against radicals and campus dissenters.

It is widely believed here that he is now a serious political liability to the President and an obvious campaign target. Despite personal friendships, such liabilities are not usually kept around too long by presidents.

Nor is it a good omen for the President that in his second year in office he could not keep his hold on members of his own party—17 Republicans voted against him on Haynsworth, 13 on Carswell.

## Letters

### Vive the Shopkeepers

So, for agricultural efficiency, there will be no more small farmers in France, and for commercial efficiency, no more small shopkeepers; certainly no more artisans, because industrial efficiency has the long march to the end.

In spite of the near doubling in the past 14 years of the well-paid managerial class, that still leaves millions of livelihoods, millions of lives, essentially destroyed. That these displaced, disoriented people will become factory workers producing (under the managers and the machines) for the world market will prove increasingly a cruel chimera. France makes for export the same technologically efficient "growth" products that West Germany, England, Italy and the United States make and that the developing nations have declared they will produce for themselves.

I suggest that the leaders of France, and the rest of Europe, re-examine their concept of efficiency. The aim of economic enterprise is to sustain human (and planetary) life, to distribute the total wealth of the society, and to heighten the well-being, pleasure and significance of human life. When the basic problem of agriculture, production, for example, is solved, as it is in France, it is more efficient to have 40 men producing good potatoes, excellent milk, wonderful cheese, magnificent wine (for everybody), than to have ten men producing bad potatoes, milk cheese and wine (for everybody), 20 cracking crude

oil and producing hair-dryers, five managing them, and the other five living on the Costa Smeralda, having cashed in on the investment.

The 40 men in agriculture produce better, live better and do less harm to each other and the land. There is a similar contrast between the multiple, agreeable livelihoods in the small shops, and the commercial tyranny, blatant oligarchy and ultimately degraded products of the supermarkets.

Vive the French shopkeepers. May the students and all thoughtful men join them.

ARIEL PARKINSON, York, England.

### Grigorenko Case

The United Nations the World Health Organization or some international lawyers' group should take up the case of Soviet Gen. Grigorenko immediately. GIFT, April 21.

That a man may be declared insane because he had the courage to speak against state Communism is a matter of grave concern to all mankind. Here is a political weapon more powerful than many state bombs. Such tyranny, such injustice should be denounced.

An impartial committee of psychiatrists should examine him. Being able to realize that a book written in 1924 does not correlate with the facts as they later occur manifests just common sense on the general's part.

MRS. BETTY YORK, Santpoort, the Netherlands.

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## Spain Still Bars Parties Of Opposition

No Room for Factions, Says Information Chief

MADRID, April 9 (UPI).—The Franco government today ruled out the formation of opposition political parties and said its main objective would be to retain the stability that three decades of dictatorship have given Spain.

But the Minister of Information and Tourism, Alfredo Sanchez Bella, said the government should respect the right of minority groups to dissent and said he would defend press freedom "within the limits of the law."

The minister's two-hour policy speech to the Cortes (parliament) made it clear that last November's complete cabinet reshuffle, which destroyed the power of the Falangists, portends no dramatic change within Spain.

Mr. Sanchez Bella, one of the technocrat members of the Franco Catholic society Opus Dei brought into the cabinet, said the state should "protect the right of the majority, respecting naturally the right of the dissenters, but remaining constantly aware of its powers, prestige and authority which is sustained by the free consent of the majority of the nation."

The minister said the nation has expressed on "numerous occasions" that it wants: peace, continuity, development, participation, a gradual improvement in the distribution of the national income, equal opportunities.

"Never a return to chaos and confusion so that it can start all over again," he said in a reference to the 1936 civil war, which brought Francisco Franco to power.

Mr. Sanchez Bella said all Spaniards are "embarked in the same ship to achieve the maximum national potential of our country, not only in a material but in an intellectual and human way."

"Within this principle there is no room for factions or parties," he said.

Mr. Sanchez Bella did not elaborate his reference to the press, which remains controlled by the government in Spain.

## Libyan Chief Warns West On Oil Rights

TRIPOLI, Libya, April 9 (AP).—Libyan Premier Mohammed Kadhafi last night warned that his revolutionary regime is getting ready to fight the "next round . . . of the battle for economic and social freedom" against foreign oil companies.

He hailed the announced evacuation of U.S. troops from Libya as the beginning of a "new era."

His strong attack on the Western world came in a speech at Beldia, an agricultural center near Libya's east coast. The rally and speech were part of Col. Kadhafi's tour of cities to mark the evacuation of British troops from Libya last March 31.

U.S. troops, the last Western troops left in Libya, are to leave Wheelus Air Base in June.

"We look forward to seeing our flag flying over Wheelus," Col. Kadhafi said. "After the evacuation of the American forces we will enter a new age and lay down policies of just distribution and self-sufficiency in production. Our battle for economic and social freedom will prompt us to a round with oil companies."

"Claim for Full Rights"

"We will claim for full rights from oil companies," Col. Kadhafi said. He did not elaborate. He made no specific mention of nationalizing the companies' property and businesses in Libya.

"The colonialists will realize that the battle is coming and that there will be no alternatives. They will have to surrender as they yielded for evacuation. Otherwise, they would use oil as a weapon against the freedom of Libya."

He said, "The Arab people of Libya must be aware of this risky forthcoming battle and its venturous dimensions."

"The colonialists have been expelled from our land. But I warn you that the colonialists will not let the Libyan people march ahead. They will contact domestic reactionaries and resort to violence to obstruct our march."

"The oil companies will no doubt join the battle and work against the freedom of the Libyan people."

Col. Kadhafi said the three main aims in drawing the state budget "will be to expand industry and agriculture and buy arms."

## Garbage Piles Up In Rome Streets

As Strikes Spread

ROME, April 9 (UPI).—Garbage littered the streets of Rome, hotel service was curtailed and striking textile workers marched through Milan today in a new wave of labor unrest.

Railroad and postal workers, teachers and civil servants threatened to join the walkouts as the new government of Premier Mariano Rumor sought ways to keep the lira stable despite substantial pay increases won by workers in strikes last autumn.

Cleaners and garbage collectors were in the second day of a strike on higher pay and shorter hours. The strike was to end at midnight in most places, but was to continue through tomorrow in Rome.



Carole Benainous with her parents after her return.

## Girl, 6, Kidnapped in Paris, Freed After Ransom Is Paid

PARIS, April 9 (UPI).—Paris police launched a search today for three men who kidnapped a 6-year-old girl and held her for 20 hours until her father paid a \$30,000 ransom (\$5,400). The girl was released unharmed.

Police said that Carole Benainous, daughter of a wealthy Parisian business director, was kidnapped yesterday morning to front of her mother's eyes by a phony taxi cab driver, and held until shortly before 5 a.m. today.

They said that Mrs. Jeanine Benainous customarily sent her daughter to a private school in the morning by taxi along with a group of other children. Yesterday morning the cab arrived at the door of the Benainous home in the exclusive 16th arrondissement of Paris.

Mrs. Benainous told police later that she did not suspect anything was wrong in spite of the fact it was not the usual driver and none of the other children were in the taxi.

After she was released, Carole told her parents, "We played prisoner," and laughed. Questioning Carole, the police found she had been with three men during the day and had stayed in a cabin somewhere in the country.

Mr. Bosch was elected president

Northwest Passage.

Princess Donna Maria

Regensburg, West Germany.

The princess died Monday in

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## Slow Growth Seen for U.S. By Bankers

More Prime Rate Cuts Expected, Poll Finds

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—The view that the U.S. economy is slowing down was given further support here yesterday as top-level bankers forecast that 1970 would be the first of two or three years of substantial growth.

In a poll of 14 of the nation's leading banks, conducted by Haas Securities Corp., members of the New York Stock Exchange, six, or 43 percent, of the banks look for less than a 2 percent real growth rate in the economy.

Seven others saw the possibility of a recession while one saw no further downturn at all.

At the same time, seven expect interest rates this year on both long and short-term loans to drop to 7.5 or 8 percent while six expect these rates to hover within a range of 8 to 8.5 percent.

For 1971 to 1973, six bankers see a further drop in interest rates to about 7 or 7.5 percent, with opinions for the longer term less definite. A few seem to expect rates to be around 7 to 7.5 percent from 1973 to 1975.

**Prime Rate**  
Most bankers in the poll are also looking for a drop in the prime rate in the first half of 1970 and another cut in the second half. The rate was cut to 6 percent from 6.5 last month in a move many considered more desirable from a political standpoint than from an economic one.

All of the participants, including the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which did not participate on this issue, predicted that the discount rate would remain at 6 percent.

The economic forecast is part of the eighth annual seminar conducted by John R. Haas. One of the ground rules of the seminar is that none of the bankers is to be identified without his consent.

The bankers expect consumers to face continuing problems in 1970 in getting loan money but that picture is expected to ease over the next few years. For the present, however, commercial and industrial loans will continue strong with a pickup expected in the real estate market, they forecast.

The chances of finding one-bank holding companies out of certain activities were seen as good, with insurance viewed as one of the services most likely to go. Regulation Q by which the Federal Reserve System regulates how much banks can pay on certain types of deposits also generated considerable comment and speculation that it might soon be discarded as a tool of monetary policy.

Although Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said a few days ago that he favored reducing the use of the regulation, some bankers remained skeptical and thought that the Fed might not resist the temptation to use it to foster periods of restraint.

## Alusuisse Profits Climb

### Dunlop Net Down, Sales Up; Sandoz Reports Increases

LONDON, April 9 (UPI).—Dunlop Ltd., the rubber and automotive group, today reported a 10 percent gain in sales for 1969, but a 1.5 percent drop in net profit.

Dunlop said its overseas operations showed increasing earnings, but that British activity had been hit by the government's economic restraints.

Net profits fell to £10.9 million (£26.15 million) in the year, from the £11.8 million earned in 1968, while sales jumped to £495 million (£11.9 billion) from the year before's £450 million.

Of the sales total, £176 million worth (£422.4 million) came from Britain, 2 percent up on the year's earlier figure.

Exports jumped 20 percent to £38 million (£91.2 million). And overseas companies raised their contribution to the group by 15 percent to a total £231 million (£574.4 million).

**Sandoz**  
BASEL, April 9 (Reuters).—Sandoz AG, the pharmaceutical and chemical firm, reported today a 12 percent gain in net 1969 profits on a 18 percent revenue gain.

Net earnings rose to 4.6 million Swiss francs (\$11.2 million) in 1969 from 4.4 million in 1968 on sales of 2.48 billion francs (\$676.06 million), up from 2.19 billion.

**Alusuisse**  
ZURICH, April 9 (AP).—Alusuisse, one of the world's major aluminum producers, reported today consolidated sales rose 13.9 percent to a record 2.11 billion Swiss francs (\$489.75 million) last year.

Net profit was up 21 percent at 117 million Swiss francs (\$27.14 million) according to the company's annual report. All principal subsidiaries' results in 1969, Alusuisse said, except Italian subsidiaries hit by strikes.

Overall output of primary aluminum was up 10 percent.

**Ship Firms Plan Merger In Germany**

BONN, April 9 (NYT).—West Germany's biggest shipping companies, Hamburg America Lines and North German Lloyd, announced today that they will propose a merger at annual stockholders' meetings in July.

The announcement came after almost a year of negotiations during which the companies mapped out joint plans for the future, ending years of traditional rivalry.

It emphasized that the firms' majority stockholders—Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank, the country's leading commercial banks—were backing the merger scheme.

The new company will be called Hapag-Lloyd AG.

The Hamburg America fleet consists at present of 62 vessels totaling 688,870 deadweight tons while North German Lloyd has 49 ships with a total tonnage of 430,169. Hapag has six vessels under construction and North German Lloyd four.

The merger scheme was chiefly encouraged by the two companies' successful cooperation in containerized transatlantic shipping.

The new company—each partner will bring in an annual business of over \$100 million—will be one of the continent's largest and best-equipped transatlantic cargo fleets.

**Eurodollar Borrowings By U.S. Banks Decline**

WASHINGTON, April 9 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign subsidiaries declined for the third consecutive time in the week ended April 1, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The latest decrease was \$314 million, compared with declines of \$536 million and \$68 million in the two previous weeks.

The latest decline brings gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches to \$12.03 billion.

**Italian Wholesale Prices**  
MILAN, April 9 (Reuters).—The Italian wholesale price index rose 0.5 percent in February, the Central Statistics Office said today.

The index shows an increase of 8.5 percent since February last year.

## IBM Official Gets U.S. Trade Post

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—President Nixon has announced the appointment of Albert L. Williams as chairman of the President's Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy.

Mr. Williams, 59, has been executive committee chairman for the board of directors of International Business Machines Corp. since 1966.

The President first announced his intention to name such a commission in his trade message to Congress on Nov. 18.

According to the White House, Mr. Nixon has asked the commission, whose other members will be named later, to examine "the whole range of U.S. trade and related policies, and to recommend any needed changes in them to meet the challenges and problems of the nineteen-seventies."

**JOS Management**  
GENEVA, April 9.—Investors Overseas Services Management Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of Investors Overseas Services, announced today that net 1969 profits soared 60 percent on a 43 percent jump in assets managed.

Profits totaled \$3.88 million (Canadian), or 81 cents a share, up from \$2.34 million, 20 cents a share, in 1968, while assets managed climbed to \$2.38 billion from \$1.58 billion.

The Canadian firm owns IJS Management of Luxembourg, FOF Management of the Bahamas, and Canadian Fund Management of Britain.

**J&L Seen Putting Record Yield On \$50 Million U.S. Bond Issue**

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI).—A \$50 million bond issue soon to be marketed by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. is expected to offer a record-shattering yield of slightly more than 10 percent, a spokesman for the group underwriting the issue said yesterday.

The issue of first mortgage bonds, which are guaranteed by tangible assets, was underwritten by J&L's investment service unit, putting them in the "lower medium grade category."

Long-Term Capital, the conglomerate which owns 81 percent of the steelmaker, had no comment on the plan. LTV recently announced the suspension of dividend payments, saying it expected a drop in J&L's first-quarter profits would help produce a multi-million-dollar consolidated loss for LTV.

An official for the underwriters, led by First Boston Corp., Lehman Brothers and Goldman, Sachs & Co., said the bonds tentatively had been priced to yield 10.1 percent at maturity in 25 years.

**Inter-American Development Funding Boost Is Scheduled**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—The United States and the countries of Latin America are nearing agreement on a major increase in the lending resources of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The United States would pay in slightly more than \$1 billion, over two separate forms, over a period of three years starting in 1971. This would mark another step in the new philosophy of foreign aid that emphasizes the multi-national lending institutions rather than a large direct U.S. aid program.

Final agreement on the new round of contributions to the bank will be sought at the meeting of its governors—the member nations' finance ministers—later this month in Punta del Este, Uruguay, Felipe Herrera, president of the bank, disclosed the basic shape of the proposal at a news conference yesterday.

**Congressional Action**  
If agreement is reached, Congress will almost certainly be asked to enact the necessary legislation this year. The necessary funds are already allowed for in President Nixon's budget.

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy is also expected to propose at Punta del Este new mechanisms for greatly increasing the contribution of industrial countries outside the Western Hemisphere to the Inter-American bank.

In an entirely separate negotiation, the United States has been reported willing to support a major increase in contributions by the rich countries to the "easy loan" subsidiary of the World Bank, known as the International Development Association. The key to the outcome appears to be in the leading European nations, particularly West Germany.

The proposed contribution to the Inter-American bank would take these forms: First, the bank's "callable" capital would be increased from \$2.4 billion to \$4 billion, with the United States assuming about 40 percent of the increase. This money is not paid to the bank but serves as a back-up to enable it to sell its bonds on the world's private markets.

Second, the paid-in capital would be increased by \$400 million, slightly more than doubling the present amount. Again, Washington would pay about 40 percent, over two years. This money, in effect, enables the bank to charge its borrowers, on its ordinary "hard" loans, less than it might otherwise have to charge, given the current world rate.

Third, the bank's "easy" loan window, known as the fund for special operations, would be replenished by between \$1.2 billion and \$1.5 billion, with the United States paying between two-thirds and three-fourths of the total.

The United States has proposed paying \$900 million of this over three years, \$100 million in the first year and \$400 million in each of the following two years.

**Burns Will Visit Basel**  
WASHINGTON, April 9 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns will attend the regular monthly meeting of the Group of Ten central bankers in Basel, a Fed spokesman said. No special monetary significance should be attached to the visit, which will enable Mr. Burns to meet his colleagues' governors, the spokesman said.

**Japanese Projection**  
TOKYO, April 9 (Reuters).—A Japanese economic advisory council said today it projects a 10.8 percent average annual growth of Japan's gross national product in the next six years. Its previous projection, made in 1967, of an 8.2 percent yearly growth, was adopted as a guideline by the government.



Albert L. Williams

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**Commission Point**  
Some funds have pressed for access to enable them to avoid paying brokerage commission on their portfolio transactions and save money. Exchange rules now block institutions from joining.

But a change in the rules may be in the works. A high-level committee headed by Bernard J. Lasker, chairman of the exchange's board of governors, is studying the question and will make recommendations to the full board by July 1.

There is speculation that some sort of access will be granted to institutional investors.

Implicit in his position, moreover, was the fact of the proposed revised commission-rate structure currently under study at the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The proposal would involve sharp increases for the small trades of small investors and substantial cuts in rates for the large trades normally handled for institutional investors.

Mr. Stein suggested that the small investor might be pushed into buying mutual fund shares by such changes, since the fund shareholder would have a theoretical cost advantage in the market.

**Cost Saving**  
Permitting funds to buy memberships on the exchange, he said, might have a similar effect, because of the cost savings they would get by making their own portfolio transactions.

"If funds themselves execute these orders to effect minor savings for their shareholders, an important part of the revenue for the selling network which builds vital new pools of capital will be lost," he asserted.

"This loss of revenue will also reduce the research and service support fund managers and other institutions receive as an aid to their decision-making process."

**Aluminum Prices Hiked 3 Percent By Top 2 in U.S.**

PITTSBURGH, April 9 (Reuters).—The two largest U.S. aluminum producers today followed Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.'s lead in raising prices some 3 percent.

Aluminum Co. of America, the nation's largest producer, and Reynolds Metals, in Richmond, Va., said they will raise the price of primary aluminum ingots by 1 cent a pound to 29 cents effective with new orders on April 14 and on shipment after May 14.

Alcoa, based here, said there would be "an appropriate increase in selected aluminum products" as of the same dates.

Reynolds announced increases of up to 4 percent on most fabricated products, effective April 14.

Kaiser initiated the move last night.

Later in the day, Revere Copper & Brass Inc. said it will increase its primary aluminum price to 29 cents. Certain fabricated mill products prices will also be increased, it announced.

## Dreyfus Chief Against Funds On Big Board

Sees Harmful Effects From Membership

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—Dreyfus Fund, one of the oldest and largest U.S. mutual funds, expressed opposition yesterday to fund membership on the New York Stock Exchange.

Howard M. Stein, Dreyfus president, said in a position paper: "I am opposed to mutual funds' being members or having special access to the exchange. I believe such a move will produce harmful, rather than beneficial, effects for the financial community, the economy, mutual fund shareholders and stockholders who choose to handle their own portfolio."

Institutional membership on the Big Board has become a highly controversial issue on Wall Street in recent years.

Some funds have pressed for access to enable them to avoid paying brokerage commission on their portfolio transactions and save money. Exchange rules now block institutions from joining.

But a change in the rules may be in the works. A high-level committee headed by Bernard J. Lasker, chairman of the exchange's board of governors, is studying the question and will make recommendations to the full board by July 1.

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**Strike-Hurt GE Shows A \$42.58 Million Loss**

NEW YORK, April 9 (Reuters).—Strike-hit General Electric Co. announced tonight that it had a whopping \$42.58 million loss in the first quarter of the year.

Some sort of loss had been anticipated as a result of the three-month strike—the longest in GE history—which ended in early February. The company had reported an 65 percent profit drop in the fourth quarter, and had been using inventory to keep sales volume up even in that period.

The first-quarter loss compares with a profit of \$7.52 million, or 86 cents a share, in the 1969 period.

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**A.E. Staley Manufacturing**  
Fourth Quarter to March 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 61.1 73.9  
Net (millions)... 2.45 1.85  
Per Share... 0.93 0.71

**Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical**  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 216.9 221.5  
Profits (millions)... 14.13 11.22  
Per Share... 0.70 0.60

**Marine Midland Banks Inc.**  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 11.67 11.38  
Profits (millions)... 0.92 0.94  
Per Share... 0.92 0.94

**The Grand Union Co.**  
Fourth Quarter to Feb. 28 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 294.1 285.3  
Profits (millions)... 4.24 3.96  
Per Share... 0.65 0.58

**Scott Paper**  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 133.5 176.1  
Profits (millions)... 13.85 13.36  
Per Share... 0.40 0.38

**Zayre Corp.**  
Year to Jan. 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 599.9 490.7  
Profits (millions)... 6.56 9.54  
Per Share... 1.85 2.10

**Stock Exchange To Resume Full Trading Hours**

NEW YORK, April 9 (Reuters).—Governors of the New York and American Stock Exchanges voted today to restore full 1 1/2 hour trading days beginning Monday, May 4.

The decision is subject to discussion with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities markets have had shortened trading sessions since June, 1968, when unusually heavy volume caused a series of operational problems. Until January, 1969, trading was placed on a four-day-a-week basis, then the schedule was shifted to five days a week but with curtailed hours.

Today's decision would return trading hours to those that prevailed since 1952 until the operational difficulties of 1968 with the market opening at 10 a.m. and closing at 3:30 p.m.

**Wall Street Watching**  
As the first public stock sale by a member firm, the DJI offering is being watched very closely in Wall Street. Most important, the financial community is lined with brokers who would like to tap the public market to ease their own financial problems.

Recent low NYSE volume—well below the 10 million-share-a-day daily level which the NYSE says barely represents the break-even point—is aggravating the profit squeeze on brokerage firms. Some firms which were hoping to make public offering last year have suspended their plans, waiting for a better profit year that would make a more attractive prospectus.

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Country \_\_\_\_\_

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LIMITED

**Convert Fund International S.A.**

Notice is hereby given to holders of class A shares of Convert Fund International S.A. that on or after April 16, 1970, payment of a distribution of U.S. \$0.60 per share will be made against tender of coupon No. 1 with one of the following paying agencies:

The main office of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg in Luxembourg;  
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro in Rome;  
Credito Commercial de France in Paris;  
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf;  
The corporate trust office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the city of New York.

As a result of this distribution, from April 16, the net asset value of A shares will reflect the decreased proportion of the Fund's net assets allocable to A shares as described in the offering prospectus.

**Convert Fund International S.A.**  
87, Rue Notre-Dame,  
Luxembourg-Ville,  
(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

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[illegible][illegible]



NEW YORK, April 9.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

[illegible]

was worth yesterday:	
Austrian shillings.....	25.89
Belgian francs.....	49.69
British pound (9 per £).....	2.4057
Canadian dollar.....	7.5094
Dutch guilders.....	3.6229
Finnish mark.....	4.17
French francs.....	5.5381
German marks.....	3.965
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	638.80
Mexican pesos.....	12.48
Norwegian crowns.....	7.1386
Portuguese escudos.....	28.51
Spanish pesetas.....	62.77
Swedish kronor.....	4.988
Swiss francs.....	4.301

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchange for the various foreign currencies and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

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BANGKOK • HONG KONG • MANILA  
SYDNEY • TAIPEI • TOKYO

Consolidated Statement of Condition, March 31, 1970

## ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks . . . . .	\$2,889,141,000
Securities—U. S. Government . . . . .	382,058,000
—States and Political Subdivisions . . . . .	548,113,000
—Other . . . . .	81,106,000
Loans (Reserve included below under "Reserve") . . . . .	4,763,628,000
Bank Premises and Equipment . . . . .	60,491,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability . . . . .	169,464,000
Other Assets . . . . .	231,855,000
Total Assets . . . . .	<u>\$9,125,856,000</u>

## LIABILITIES

Deposits—Demand . . . . .	\$4,366,548,000
—Time . . . . .	3,515,693,000
Total . . . . .	<u>\$7,882,241,000</u>
Funds Borrowed . . . . .	312,986,000
Banks' Acceptances Outstanding . . . . .	170,716,000
Reserve for Taxes and Accrued Expense . . . . .	70,556,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	93,519,000
Debentures of Affiliated Company 5% due 1986 . . . . .	20,000,000
Total Liabilities . . . . .	<u>\$8,599,018,000</u>

## RESERVE

Reserve for Possible Loan Losses . . . . .	<u>\$ 105,384,000</u>
--	-----------------------

## CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital Notes 4½% due 1988 . . . . .	<u>\$ 74,696,000</u>
Stockholder's Equity:	
Capital Stock (Par Value \$10 per share) . . . . .	\$ 90,886,000
Surplus . . . . .	201,600,000
Undivided Profits . . . . .	103,272,000
Total Stockholder's Equity . . . . .	<u>\$ 395,758,000</u>
Total Capital Accounts . . . . .	<u>\$ 470,454,000</u>
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Capital Accounts . . . . .	<u>\$9,125,856,000</u>

Assets carried at \$390,750,000 on March 31, 1970 were pledged to secure deposits and for other purposes.

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION







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[illegible]

Asian Development Bank			International Bonds Traded in		
Manila/Philippines			Dollar Basis		
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b> Manila/Philippines			Aer Ling 8-11	92	83
			Amaz 64-82	85 1/2	64 1/2
			Am Brands 8-77	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Amoco 64-83	87 1/2	87 1/2
			Arco in 70-80	91 1/2	92 1/2
			Avon Prod 64-81	98	98
			Banque 70-77	93 1/2	93 1/2
			Bayer 8-1 W/W	95 1/2	97
			BEC 7-73	97	98 1/2
			Chemid 8-77	95 1/2	94
			Borg War 6-79	98	99
			Calson 64-87	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Calson Hat 7-80	94 1/2	94 1/2
			Celanese 64-82	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Chevron 64-78	94 1/2	94 1/2
			Chemurg 64-80	93	94
			Chrysler 7-84	98	99
			Centul 7-80	95 1/2	95 1/2
			Cocan City 8-84	95	97
			Cornell Tel 64-82	93 1/2	93 1/2
			Cyanamid 64-80	85	86
			Denmark 64-82	87 1/2	87 1/2
			I & J 64-82	83 1/2	83 1/2
			Eur C&S 64-87	94	94
			Eur Ind 64-80	96	96
			ENI 64-83 Nov.	87	88 1/2
			Enrich 64-82	87	88 1/2
			Ford 8-81	90 1/2	90 1/2
			G & S w/ 73-84	61	63
			Gen Mills 7-80	91	92
			W.R. Grace 54-80	91	92
			Grampsch 64-87	84	85
			Hendel 70-81	97	98 1/2
			Honeywell 6-81	98 1/2	98 1/2
			Iceland 64-82	96	97 1/2
			Indefund 64-80	89	90 1/2
			Int'l W/ 64-78	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Kawasaki 7-80	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Leasco 7-84	82 1/2	82 1/2
			Mexico 7-82	85	86
			Minobashi 7-80	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Moravia Int'l 7-80	94 1/2	94 1/2
			Nabisco 64-82	91 1/2	91 1/2
			Norfolk 64-80	94 1/2	94 1/2
			N.S. Nauru 64-79	96 1/2	96 1/2
			N.Z. Zealand 64-79	96 1/2	96 1/2
			Norwegian 7-81	94 1/2	94 1/2
			Nippon Nat'l 7-77	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Norway 64-82	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Occidental 7-84	87 1/2	87 1/2
			Ordo 64-77	92 1/2	94
			Osaka 7-80	92 1/2	94
			Phillips 64-79	90 1/2	91 1/2
			Portland 64-77	92 1/2	94
			Procter & G	88 1/2	89 1/2
			Rockwell 64-82	97 1/2	97 1/2
			S&P 64-82	97 1/2	97 1/2
			Shell Int'l 64-79	87 1/2	87 1/2
			S.N.C.F. 60-85	85	86 1/2
			S&P 64-82	97 1/2	97 1/2
			S&P 64-82	97 1/2	97 1/2
			S&P 64-82	97 1/2	97 1/2

Coolidge 616-42... 85 Mar44dand > 99 101 Previous >

**Offering price:** 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

**Interest:** 7% p. a., payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

**Redemption:** on April 1, 1972 in an annual instalment of \$10,000,000.—at par and on each April 1, of the years 1973 to 1982 in ten equal annual instalments of \$12,000,000.—at 101% of face value in principle through drawings by lot, but 50% of the annual redemption requirements can be fulfilled by purchase in the market.

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## International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change January 31, 1969—January 30, 1970

UNITED STATES — 21.4  
EUROSYNDICAT + 0.7  
AUSTRALIA + 1.1  
JAPAN + 27.2  
UNITED KINGDOM — 21.1  
GERMANY — 3.7  
FRANCE + 24.1  
NETHERLANDS — 5.3  
ITALY + 19.8

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— 1970 — Stocks and Sls.				— 1970 — Stocks and Sls.				— 1970 — Stocks and Sls.			
High, Low, Div. in %	100s.	First, High Low Last, Chge	Net	High, Low, Div. in %	100s.	First, High Low Last, Chge	Net	High, Low, Div. in %	100s.	First, High Low Last, Chge	Net
101% 7% USRUBR 25s	8	7% 7% 7%	7%	94% 4% Wadell ED 50J	4	6% 7	6%	214 7% Wright Har	2	11-16 2	1-16-11 16-16-1-16
124% 9% US Smith wt	20	8% 8% 8%	8%	132% 5% Walther Ind	5	10 10 10	10	91% 4% Wyle Lacs	12	12 12 12	4% 4% 4%
141% 10% US Steel 100	10	10% 10% 10%	10%	127% 5% Wanda Corp	10	10 10 10	10	91% 8% Wyndham 30s	1	6% 6% 6%	6%
124% 6% Un Cont 16r	4	7% 7% 7%	7%	97% 4% Ward Fed 10	18	4% 4% 4%	4%				
20 124% 10% Uni Mar 30	14	19% 19%	19%	111% 9% Wards Co 40	9	9% 9% 9%	9%				
141% 10% US West 100	14	19% 19%	19%	104% 4% Wash Ind 16	4	4% 4% 4%	4%				
241% 9% URS Systems	51	10% 10%	10%	203% 24% Well Mkt 50	2	20% 20%	20%				
				112% 10% Weiman 50J	2	10% 10%	10%				
				9% Westpac Am 1	1	9%	9%				
				127% 2% Westco 100	1	9%	9%				
				124% 14% West Ch 30	11	20% 20%	20%				
				7% Westpac Pac 1	7	7%	7%				
				29% 14% Westingh 50J	11	6% 6%	6%				
				74% 5% Westpac Fish	11	6% 6%	6%				
				5% Westpac Corp	27	4% 4%	4%				
				203% 24% Westpac Ind	2	20% 20%	20%				
				104% 7% Wm Nuclear	8	9%	9%				
				411% 2% Westn Orbis	4	5% 5%	5%				
				104% 4% Westn Pac 10	10	4% 4%	4%				
				104% 2% Wheelabr 40	19	25 25 25	25%				
				9% Whittany 40	1	9	9				
				104% 4% White Ind 10	4	4%	4%				
				4% White Encl 14	4	4%	4%				
				74% 4% Whitehall EI	7	4%	4%				
				104% 7% Woffaker wt	7	3% 3%	3%				
				4% Wichita Ind	4	4%	4%				
				18% 6% Wilcox Gibb	26	10 10	10%				
				41% 24% Wilcoxon 30	6	24% 24%	24%				
				2% Wilshire 30	3	2%	2%				
				22% 15% Wilson Co 125	13	16% 16%	16%				
				5% Wilson Co 10	2	2%	2%				
				104% 8% Wilson Ph 30	12	8%	8%				
				14% 10% WilsonSpr 40	101	16% 16%	16%				
				12% 10% WilsonTr 10	10	10%	10%				
				12% 9% Winkelman 40	4	9%	9%				
				12% 10% Wolf Indust	9	9%	9%				
				12% 10% Wood Ind 30	34	10%	10%				
				2-16 1% Wood Ltd 40s	1	1%	1%				
				14% 10% Work Ind 10	14	14%	14%				
				14% 10% Wright CP	12	14%	14%				

Eurodollars		
	April 9, 1970	
	Bid.	Asked
7 Day Fix	8 1/3	8 3/8
One Month	8 3/8	8 1/2
3 Months	8 7/16	8 8/16
One Year	8 1/2	8 5/8

	Open	Close	Change
London .....	35.42	35.39	+
Zurich .....	35.40	35.42	+
Paris (12.6 kilo)...	36.24	36.17	-
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Foreign Stock Indexes				
	Yest.	Prev.	High	1976
Amsterdam	132.2	133.0	132.1	131.5
Buenos Aires	50.25	50.68	52.27	51.50
Frankfurt	156.25	156.88	160.18	158.50
London 30	108.9	383.8	429.4	381.0
London 500	349.30	348.11	368.27	344.00
Osaka	78.56	77.93	79.40	78.00
Paris	101.13	101.13	101.3	99.50
Sydney	875.38	871.58	883.48	870.00
Tokyo	184.70	186.76	188.70	179.00
Wash. 30	251.08	250.45	253.45	249.00
Zurich	337.0	327.4	338.0	325.00

(n) New, fir. Old.

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

AZCO	95	IOS 447 net	
gerbank	246	447 1/2 net	
Bank	57.30	Nichipole	
Com Rubb.	47.18	Markets	
100	151	Rand-Org	
oker	25.20	Roysch	16
inket	8.10	Roofes	
100	8.10	Royal Dutch	
and-Am	15.40	Tube Invest.	67
govern	15.40	Univer	
100	510 1/2	Ward-Lee	2
100	140	War-Lee	41-86
ilips new	65.60	West	153
100	235.40	West Min	
100	141.20	Woolw	
aver	165.40		
ark	77		

### Milan

[illegible][illegible]

.....	100.00
.....	50.00
.....	3.12
.....	2.50
.....	13
.....	3.87
.....	4.03

.....	72 1/4	Mo. Columb. ....	100.00
.....	27 1/4	Nestle bear .....	50.00
.....	37 1/4	Saurer .....	3.12
.....	141 1/2	Sodak .....	2.50
.....	49 1/2	Sulzer .....	13
.....		Un. B. Sulzsen .....	3.87
.....			4.03



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**ISSUE PRICE**  
15th March 1988 Sw. Fr. 100.00

**Prices 31st Dec. 1989** 145.10  
" 30th Jan. 1970 145.68  
" 27th Feb. 1970 146.13  
" 31st Mar. 1970 146.29


Current Price can be found under  
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5-55



As of December 31st 1969, SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE's balance sheet shows total assets now reaching nearly four billion dollars, an increase of 18 %, compared with the previous year.

- the bank's long term resources were increased by a raise of its capital to **84 million dollars** and a convertible bond issue of 30 million dollars.
- **47 new branches** were opened in Belgium, bringing the total domestic network to 910 ;
- **new representatives** offices were established in **Johannesburg** and in **Mexico**. The Bank is thus now represented in 19 countries through 1.000 offices.

	1969	1968
	(in million dollars)	
▪ Capital funds . . . . .	207	132.6
▪ Customers and bankers deposits . . . . .	3,380	2,335
▪ Year's profit . . . . .	19	15.3

**Société Générale de Banque**  
**Generale Bankmaatschappij**  
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\_\_\_\_\_

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Problem: TRAIT CLOAK ENAMEL GOBLET**

| **Answer: You need a combination of TRAIT and ART**  
| **to do this successfully—ATTRACT.**

## By Will Weng

## 56 Ovine sound 24 Crewman

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15							16						
17							18						
19					20	21				22			
23				24					25	26			
27	28	29		30				31					
32			33	34			35	36			37	38	
39			40				41	42					
43				44	45			46					
47				48	49			50		51			
52	53				54			55					
56				57				58		59	60	61	
62		63	64				65	66					
67							68						
69							70						



## Yancey and Littler One Stroke Back

## Aaron Takes Masters Lead With a 68

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 9 (AP)—Tommy Aaron, a key figure in golf's most celebrated scoring error, solved Augusta's tricky winds better than the favored Big Three, shot a sparkling 68 today and took the first-round lead in the Masters.

Jack Nicklaus, the favorite, was the only one of the Big Three to

break par. He was one under at 71.

But Gary Player, the South African who is the focal point of intense security precautions, three-shot a sparkling 68 today and took the first-round lead in the Masters.

And bitterly disappointed Arnold Palmer, seeking a fifth green jacket, bogeyed three of his last

four holes and staggered in with a 75.

The tricky winds and lightning-fast greens, backed by a brilliant Georgia sun, contributed to generally high scores with many of the world's leading shotmakers having their difficulties.

Aaron, who has yet to notch an official victory in his ten years on

the pro tour (he did win the Canadian Open last year), held a one-stroke lead over Bert Yancey and soft-spoken veteran Gene Littler.

The group at 70 included Chi Chi Rodriguez, Bob Lunn, Charles Coody and the Sikes boys, Dan and R.E., no relation.

Frank Beard was tied with Nicklaus at 71. Billy Casper was one

of a group at 72. Defending champion George Archer had a 73, as did British Open title-holder Tony Jacklin. PGA champ Ray Floyd had a 76 and U.S. Open champion Orville Moody started quickly, but faded to a 78.

Argentinian Roberto De Vicenzo, victim of Aaron's scoring error that cost him a share of the top spot in the 1968 tournament, struggled home with a 78.

Yancey, the former West Point Cadet who won the Bing Crosby national pro-am earlier this year, had a share of the lead until he came to the 15th, a bugaboo all day.

He bogeyed it, as did three of the top ten leaders, and fell back to a share for second.

Aaron, a drawing Georgian, made his biggest move with three consecutive birdies, starting on the 12th.

He put a seven iron five feet from the flag and made it for a duce, then reached the par-5 13th in two and two putts.

On the 14th, an eight iron left him a 15-foot putt, and he holed it.

Two years ago, Aaron made a mistake when he was scoring for De Vicenzo in the final round putting down a 4 instead of a 3 on the card, and Roberto signed it.

Under the rules of golf, the Argentine veteran was stuck with the high score and was knocked out of a share of the No. 1 spot with winner Bob Goalby.

Swirling winds and lightning-fast greens contributed to generally high scoring today on the rolling 6,800-yard course.

Littler, who has played only a restricted schedule this year, had four birdies and a single bogey. He canned an eight-footer for a birdie on the second hole, saved par with a 15-footer on the fourth and dropped on from 20 feet to go two under par on the fifth.

Littler, possessor of one of the most envied swings on the tour, caught a trap on the next hole, but saved par with a four-foot putt. He chipped to within four feet on the par-5 eighth and made the putt.

He took his only bogey on the tenth, when he missed the green and failed on a ten-foot putt. He got the stroke back at the 13th, a par-5, which he reached in two and two putts.

Rodriguez, a fast-talking little Puerto Rican, birdied the second from three feet, but bogeyed the next when he missed the green. He made his round on seven and eight, taking birds on both.

His first came on a 35-foot putt. He called "the putt of the day." He chipped to within three feet on the eighth.

Player, guarded by Pinkerton agents, the FBI and Georgia state patrol troopers, said he felt "perfectly relaxed" throughout his round. The security measures followed reports of a racial demonstration planned against him to protest South Africa's apartheid policy.

The game erupted into outbursts on five separate occasions, both sides leaving the bench for one of four third-period battles. John McKenzie and Walt Kasek tangled in the second period, while the third-period bouts were between Sanderson and Brad Park, Esposito and Egers, Ken Rodge and Orlando Kurtenbach, and Sanderson and Phil Fehrman.

Chicago Rallies

CHICAGO, April 9 (UPI)—The Chicago Black Hawks spotted the Detroit Red Wings the first goal last night, then rallied on scores by Phil Martin, Stan Mikita, Chico Maki and Eric Nesterenko for a 4-2 victory in the opening game of their Stanley Cup playoff series. The best-of-seven series resumes tonight.

All but one of the six goals came either on power plays, just at the end of power play or when the scoring team was short-handed. The only exception was Gordie Howe's score for Detroit, with 11 minutes left in the game.

Martin scored the tying goal for the Black Hawks on a 40-footer in the first period while Detroit's Bobby Baum was in the penalty box. Mikita's goal came on a 35-footer when Detroit had two men in the penalty box in the second period.

Nesterenko set up Maki's goal when he stole the puck at the Hawk blue line while Chicago was killing a penalty. Nesterenko carried into the Detroit end and passed to Maki, whose shot went off the skate of Detroit's Wayne Connolly into the cage.

Connolly got Detroit's first goal on a 60-foot drive just as a penalty to Doug Jarrett was ending.

Nesterenko scored Chicago's final goal on an empty net with 20 seconds to play after coach Sid Abel had pulled goalie Roy Edwards to try six forwards on the ice and try for a tie.

Chicago sent 17 shots at Edwards in the first period and 44 in the game, while Detroit got off 37 shots.

## Twins Win as Killebrew Homers

## Phoebus 2-Hits Indians for Oriole Sweep

CLEVELAND, April 9 (AP)—Tom Phoebus stopped Cleveland on two hits and Don Buford drove in five runs with two homers and a sacrifice fly as the Baltimore Orioles crushed the Indians, 13-1, today for a sweep of their season-opening three-game series.

Phoebus was staked to a 5-0 lead in four innings before Dave Finson opened the bottom of the fourth with a single. Finson homered to open the ninth to spoil Phoebus's shutout.

Buford's first homer made it 2-0 in the third inning and he capped a five-run sixth with a three-run shot. He finished the scoring with a sacrifice fly in the eighth.

Bob Porvell hit a homer with a man on in the fourth and Dave Johnson a solo shot in the same inning off rookie starter Rick Land.

Twins 6, White Sox 4

Harmon Killebrew, the 1969 American League home run champion, blasted his first of the season, two-run shot in the first inning, to start Minnesota on its way to a 4-1 victory over Chicago. The Twins got an unearned run on two errors in the second and sewed up their second straight triumph on Frank Quilici's two-run single in the sixth. Chicago chased Twin starter Luis Tiant with a two-run fifth off the former Cleveland Indian right-hander on doubles by Luis Aparicio and Bill Melton. The victory went to another ex-Indian, Stan Williams, who struck out Buddy Braddard and Syd O'Brien with runners on first and third to end the rally.

Killebrew, who hit 49 homers last season, homered off Sox starter Joe Horlen after Rod Carew doubled in the first. Carew left with an ailing back after the third and was replaced at second by Quilici.

Belgian Grand Prix

MAY BE CANCELED AGAIN

BRUSSELS, April 9 (AP)—A Belgian official has expressed doubts that the Belgian Grand Prix will take place this year.

It was rumored here that the grand prix drivers Jackie Stewart, Jochen Rindt and Jochen Rindt of Austria had discreetly come to representatives of the Drivers Association and found the latest Belgian circuit still inadequately safe. The Belgian Grand Prix was canceled last year because the track was considered too dangerous. Belgian officials had promised to conform to the safety requirements, but this was reportedly not done.

Tom Kennedy's Picks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	West
Baltimore	Minnesota
New York	Oakland
Detroit	California
Boston	Kansas City
Cleveland	Chicago
Washington	Milwaukee

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	West
Pittsburgh	Los Angeles
New York	Houston
St. Louis	Cincinnati
Chicago	Atlanta
Philadelphia	San Francisco
Montreal	San Diego

Mike Katz's Picks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	West
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New York	Oakland
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Mike Brandt's Picks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	West
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Cleveland	Kansas City
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Dick Roraback's Picks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	West
Baltimore	Oakland
New York	California
Detroit	Minnesota
Boston	Chicago
Cleveland	Kansas City
Washington	Milwaukee

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	West
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New York	Houston
St. Louis	Cincinnati
Chicago	Atlanta
Philadelphia	San Francisco
Montreal	San Diego

## Pennant Race Predictions

Following are the pennant race predictions of the Herald Tribune's sports staff. None of the selectors picked the ultimate pennant winners because none believed that his division winners would win.

Mike Katz's Picks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	West
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Detroit	California
Boston	Kansas City
Cleveland	Chicago
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Mike Brandt's Picks

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Dick Roraback's Picks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	West
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St. Louis	Cincinnati
Chicago	Atlanta
Philadelphia	San Francisco
Montreal	San Diego

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	2	1.000	0
New York	9	3	.750	1
Detroit	8	4	.667	2
Boston	7	5	.583	3
Cleveland	6	6	.500	4
Washington	5	7	.417	5
Minnesota	4	8	.333	6
Chicago	3	9	.250	7
Kansas City	2	10	.167	8
Milwaukee	1	11	.091	9
California	0	12	.000	10

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	10	2	1.000	0
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Cincinnati	8	4	.667	2
Atlanta	7	5	.583	3
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San Diego	2	10	.167	8
Montreal	1	11	.091	9
Chicago	0	12	.000	10

Wednesday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	11	1	1.000	0
New York	10	2	.833	1
Detroit	9	3	.750	2
Boston	8	4	.667	3
Cleveland	7	5	.583	4
Washington	6	6	.500	5
Minnesota	5	7	.417	6
Chicago	4	8	.333	7
Kansas City	3	9	.250	8
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Kansas City	3	9	.250	8
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California	1	11	.091	10

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Wednesday's Results

Major League Standings

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Wednesday's Results

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Milwaukee	2	10	.167	9
California	1	11	.091	10

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	11	1	1.000	0



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